

now in the hands of the Association. It referred to the unfortunately great number of just and real claims which cannot be dealt with until the Association succeeds in carrying its measures into law.

Mr. O'Hartigan asked the speaker was he aware of a remark made by a County Limerick M.P. that there were not twenty bona fide evicted tenants in County Limerick.

Mr. O'Keefe (General Secretary, 31, Capel-street, Dublin), in reply said the Commissioners' own Blue Book proved the falsity of the remark. Proceeding, the General Secretary dealt with the number of applications lodged under the 1903 Act, and gave the following particulars:—Total number lodged, 13,000; number passed as bona fide, 10,985 (according to Commissioners' own Blue Book, dated 31st March, 1912); number restored during the working of Land Acts—by landlords, 1,608; by Commissioners, 1,379; total restored, 3,068. Owing to the limitation of the Birrell Act of 1907, went on Mr. O'Keefe, only 385 can be restored, leaving over 8,000 without any hope of redress under existing legislation. There were bona fide evicted tenants admitted under the 1903 Act, but denied that privilege by the high-handed gentlemen in Merrion-street who had given to persons plainly unsuitable land belonging to those justly entitled under the Wyndham Act. In conclusion, Mr. O'Keefe spoke of the hearty response, he was glad to say, the recent appeal in the metropolitan and provincial Press, for all evicted tenants to forward detailed statements, was meeting with. He deplored the apathy which the I.E.T.A. was meeting with in its uphill fight with the Commissioners.

Mr. O'Hartigan said he was proud that he was in such a stern fight for justice.

Mr. Fenton said he thought the grievances should continue to be made known as widely as possible through the Press, and the neglected position of these unfortunate people made thoroughly clear. He was one of the victims himself (with a family bred on the soil), and nothing now staring them in the face but emigration. He protested against the injustice meted out to them. He then proposed the following resolutions:— "That it is the bounden duty of every Irishman deserving the name to support the appeal, and press for the reconsideration of over 8,000 evicted tenants, who, admittedly within the law, cannot be dealt with through the methods of present legislation, and the inadequacy of existent Land Acts." "That it is essential to pass into law at as early a date as possible the amendments arranged by the I. E. T. A., sanctioned as they are by Press and public opinion, and nearly all public bodies throughout Ireland, substantially as they were laid before Mr. Redmond and the Irish Party in the House of Commons in November, 1911, and now being brought before Parliament. We assert that these proposals need but the force of an unanimous demand to ensure the just enactments now pressed for." "We further state that even within their limitations the Commissioners have proved their incompetence by the fact that out of a little over 3,000 evicted tenants reinstated, only about 2,000 are bona-fide, the remainder being most unsuitable, and many of them absolutely unfit are indeed an obvious danger to the rightful claimants—suitable applicants for land. Indeed we consider that naught less than the carrying into law of the proposal of the Irish Evicted Tenants' Association will finally redress these crying grievances."

Mr. John Atkins, in seconding the resolutions, said that he and all belonging to him were of the land, and like thousands of similar cases they were being denied what had been admitted on all sides to be their own.

Mr. Joseph Hanna and others having spoken to the resolutions, a vote of sympathy was passed to Mr. Wm. Flannery on the illness which precluded his attendance at the meeting.

A vote of congratulation was, at the instance of Mr. O'Keefe, passed to the McKettericks of Carrickmacross. The proposer said the family had made a gallant fight and had gone to jail six or seven times for their rights, and the son had contracted consumption through the hardships he had undergone. It would be a good thing if all evicted tenants would act in like manner, but, unfortunately, they had trusted too long in their so-called friends, and when they realised how they were cast aside their

Limerick, St. Mary's Convent, and other places. The wife further said that she had been a domestic servant, but that owing to poor health, being 45 years of age, she was at present out of employment, and did not see how she would be able to support herself.

Mr. Justice Madden—Well, and now what about the man?

Mr. Phelps said the man had made an affidavit stating that owing to the troubles with his wife his business had been ruined. As a matter of fact, counsel said, he was admittedly an old man. He was 72 years of age. In his affidavit he said he was a physical wreck, and there was no doubt he was not now the man he had been. Counsel was aware that he had been well known in Limerick, where he was regarded as a character, and he did not suggest to his lordship that it was a case in which an order for any large amount should be made.

His Lordship said that as there was a sum of money available for the purpose—some £140, he believed—it would be better if the wife had a bit of that to enable her, for instance, to start in some way of business, than to have a dribble of a few shillings a week.

Mr. Michael Conyn (instructed by Mr. Wm. C. Conihnan) concurred, and after a consultation, with his lordship's assent, an order was made for payment of £30 in settlement of all claim to alimony.

Limerick Woman's Death in Chicago

The issue of the *Gaelic American* of the 17th inst., just to hand, contains the following:—

Mrs. Annie M. McDonald, the beloved wife of Hugh McDonald, of the Chicago Fire Department, and daughter of Mrs. Mary Gleeson, nee Crotty, of the City of Limerick, Ireland, and niece of Patrick Crotty, 2512, West Harrison-street, Chicago, passed away on December 29. Her remains were escorted from her late residence, 1,011, South Oakley Boulevard, to St. Charles's Church, where Solemn High Mass was said for the repose of her soul. Rev. John Seanlon, at the conclusion of the services, dwelt on the pure life the young woman led. Mrs. McDonald was born in the city of Limerick 28 years ago. She was one of the daughters of Daniel and Mary Gleeson, of Clare-street. She came to Chicago eleven years ago, at the age of 17 years. Mrs. McDonald, who was a most estimable young woman, was a member of Division No. 1, L. A. A. O. H. The funeral cortege which accompanied her remains to the church and to her last resting place, Mount Carmel Cemetery, bore striking testimony to the popularity of the deceased and of the sympathy of her neighbours and friends for her bereaved husband, mother, brothers, sisters, and uncle, Patrick Crotty. The active pallbearers were—

Joseph Crotty, P. J. Crotty, William Crotty, Frank Crotty, John W. Crotty, and Maurice A. Crotty, junior. The honorary pallbearers were—Mrs. Margaret Crotty, Mary C. Crotty, Annie Jordan, Mary Farrell, May Driscoll, and Mamie Zahanan, all of Division No. 1, L. A. A. O. H. A special meeting of Division No. 1, L. A. A. O. H., was called by the President, Mrs. Alice M. Crotty, at her residence, 729, West 26th-street, at 8 p.m., on December 30th, to make arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. McDonald. The following members were appointed a special committee to draft resolutions expressing the sympathy of the Division with the bereaved family of their deceased co-worker:—Mrs. Alice M. Crotty, Mrs. Catherine Zahanan, Mrs. Mary Dempsey, Mrs. Agnes Hall, Mrs. Ellen Jones, Mrs. Nellie O'Malley, and Miss Mary Lynch. The charter of the Division was ordered to be draped for 30 days as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed member deceased.

THE PEOPLE'S MOTOR.

The "Shannon Moto-Cyclette," 1 h.p., £19, or the set fitted to own bicycle, £13 10s; 3 to 30 miles. A child can use it. On view in COLE-NELSON'S Window, Limerick. Lists ready.

appeal to those who have weakened in their trade union allegiance. Surely they should perceive that those they have elected to lead are acquainted with the enemy's resources, the disposition of his forces, and the weapons he uses to frustrate our aims to establish a higher and purer state of living for our class. If your leaders have forfeited your confidence, if you fear they will be led into a betrayal of your interests, by all means replace them by others in whom you can and will confide. But for the sake of the movement, which is greater and nobler than any individual predilections, let us have unity and discipline, otherwise the future will contain little else but disaster, disappointment, and dashed aspirations. The wage-earner who neglects to protect himself within his trade union has been likened to the person who puts up his goods in a forced market. The one sells his goods and the other his labour below their true value. All classes, whether producers or distributors, realise that success lies in

the power of bargaining;

the wholesale dealer with the retailer on the one hand and the manufacturer on the other. The retailer bargains with the consumer, and so must the worker with the employer. It is obvious that when conditions of employment are settled between parties of very unequal economic strength, the worker has to accept in a good many cases a depreciated standard, which is not only unjust to the individual, but has the inherent danger of tending to draw down the mass to a bare subsistence level. In this fact is revealed the fallacy underlying the attitude of those who inveigh against the so-called tyranny of trades unionism in compelling men into association with it. "An unwarrantable interference with individual liberty," say these. There might be some force in the contention if it was possible to detach individual from collective interest. Let me put the question in another form—"Has the non-unionist the right not only to bring down his own wages, but the wages of his fellows also?" Yet the admission of the former involves the latter. Viewed from the public as well as the private standpoint, the claim is indefensible. In this as in all matters if progress the point really is—"Does the sacrifice of some portion of individual freedom make for an extension of general liberty?" Undoubtedly the real and abiding welfare of the community requires a progressive elevation of working-class conditions. It being clear that the desired standard can only be established and maintained by collective bargaining, it, therefore, follows that the claim of the non-unionist to do as he likes is socially disastrous, and cannot be acknowledged. His method makes for industrial class and anarchy whereas the policy of trade unionism moves

towards order and justice.

Experience proves that the success of collective bargaining is not only of supreme benefit to the trade unionist, but the country as a whole. Thus the trade unionist is rightly impelled in protecting himself against the non-unionist by insisting that participation in benefits shall carry with it the sharing of obligations. Trade unionism contemplates out-of-work and other benefits as enabling men to withstand the pressure of adversity, as otherwise they might be compelled to accept conditions below the recognised standard. It is said this is a democratic age. One interpretation of that statement presumably is that we have parted with feudal privileges, which had no other basis for their existence than the fact that they were offsprings of the power and influence of wealth and class. This was a very safe basis, you will admit, when you remember that a time there was when the aristocrat made the laws in the interests of capital, while the democracy had to loyally abide by those laws whether they came within the horizon of their interests or not. Now things are different. The principle, that the calling of every man is viewed with uniform respect in the eyes of the State, no matter at what degree that calling is indicated in the social thermometer, appears to hold the field. Present day civilisation at its highest seems to recognise what is embodied in this principle through the medium of government. In the absence of legislation the workers do anything to assist their